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VOTE FOR INDORSED DRY LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION ON SEPTEMBER 15

Anti-Saloon League Legislative Endorsements

Anti-Saloon League legislative indorsements are published in this number of the Issue. Dry voters in each district may rely upon these indorsements absolutely for guidance as to the legislative candidates who should be supported. The League indorsements were made by the officials and headquarters committee of the Anti-Saloon League after the fullest possible consideration of each case. They were made after the fullest possible study of the candidates and of the situation in each district. The indorsements were made following the same principles upon which League indorsements have been based in the past. These principles were published in the Issue two weeks ago and are re-published in this number.

In view of the great importance of nominating a dry Legislature and in view of the great care with which legislative indorsements are made by the League, every dry voter should give his support to indorsed candidates. The failure of voters to support indorsed dry candidates because of personal local, or minor considerations would mean the sacrifice of Prohibition to other matters of incomparably less importance. Study the indorsements, find out who has been indorsed in your district and then do everything you can to get ballots in the box for the indorsed candidates on September 15th.

Danger of Amendment Greater Than Apparent

The one-half of 1 per cent limit fixed in the Volstead Act is not as secure as it seems to many. The Volstead Act as finally agreed upon passed by a good majority. Following the president's veto the Volstead Act was re-passed by more than the necessary two-thirds vote. BUT THE SECTION PROVIDING FOR THE ONE-HALF OF 1 PER CENT LIMIT WAS ADOPTED BY A NARROW MARGIN. By centering their fight upon the definition of "intoxicating" the wets hope to wipe out that narrow margin and amend the Volstead Act so as to permit beer and wine.

Illinois Definition Also in Danger

The Illinois enforcement bill was passed long before the liquor interests decided to concentrate their attack upon the definition of "intoxicating" fixed at one-half of 1 per cent or over in the state law. In the fight against the bill the so-called "search and seizure" section of the bill was singled out for attack. Therefore, in the Illinois Legislature as well as in Congress the strength of the opposition to the one-half of 1 per cent limit can not safely be judged by the votes for the bills including this limit.

Another Misleading Impression

It would take a TWO-THIRDS VOTE in Congress to submit a wet CONSTITUTIONAL amendment. But it would take only a simple majority to pass a wet amendment to the ENFORCEMENT ACT. Many voters lose sight of the ease with which beer and wine legislation could be passed compared with the difficulty of amending the Constitution itself.

"A Good Police Force"

According to the Galva News it is said that the Kewanee police force is an efficient organization, but the News explains that there has been considerable moonshining in the neighboring city of Kewanee of late. After discussing this situation briefly, the News makes the following pertinent though somewhat caustic comment. "Residents of Galva will believe that Kewanee has a good police force whenever the police have stopped the whisky traffic."

That's good—and true. Let no town brag about its efficient police if the Prohibition law is not being enforced.

An Easy Way For the Drys to Lose

A wet candidate for governor was nominated in the recent primaries by the Republicans of Ohio. Are Ohio Republicans wet? Certainly not. Willis, the dry candidate for United States Senator carried 84 of the 88 counties in the state. But on the governorship the dry Republicans split their votes between Cole and McCulloch, the dry candidates, and this resulted in the nomination of Davis, the wet candidate.

In the Illinois legislative fight it is supremely important that the drys UNITE their strength upon INDORSED DRY candidates. In many districts there are too many candidates appealing for dry support. This makes it necessary for the League to INDORSE the candidates upon whom the dry strength should be centered.

Principles Covering Anti-Saloon League Endorsements

There are certain principles that the Anti-Saloon League follows strictly in making up its endorsements. These principles, briefly stated, are as follows:

First—Only candidates who are right on the Anti-Saloon League program will be endorsed.

A candidate may be personally dry. He may be opposed to the saloon, but he can not have the endorsement of the League unless he will vote for the legislative enactments sought by the League. He must be legislatively dry.

Second—The Anti-Saloon League ordinarily will endorse only as many candidates for state Senator and for state Representative as can be elected.

The need of this will be apparent to anyone who studies the matter. To indorse more candidates than can be elected would be to divide the dry vote and to insure the election of wet candidates. There is nothing that so delights the liquor interests as the splitting up of the dry vote.

Third—Where there are more dry candidates in the field than can be nominated or elected, the League gives the preference to the candidate or candidates having a legislative record, when it is necessary to choose to safeguard the cause.

There is no rule of the League which ought to be more conscientiously supported by the temperance people of the state than this one. We must stand by our friends—by the men who, in the Legislature incur the enmity of the liquor interests, by voting for dry measures—or the power of the League to influence legislation will come to a speedy end. If the temperance people of Illinois expect their legislators to represent them faithfully, they must stand by the men, for re-nomination and re-election, who stood by their cause in the Legislature. To do anything else is not only foolish but dishonorable.

Fourth—Where the League must choose between dry candidates none of whom have a legislative record, in order to safeguard the cause, it chooses the man or men who have the best prospect of winning.

We can not afford to drive the dry votes of the district into a pocket and thus defeat the dry cause. We are fighting to win the Legislature. We can not endanger our success in this important work by getting back of weak candidates. The cause is greater than the man.

The Prohibition cause is greater than any man. The Prohibition enforcement issue is greater than any other issue. When Prohibition is endangered by a candidate, whose coming into the field threatens to split the dry vote, thus enabling a wet candidate to win, the League has no choice. It must indorse the candidate or candidates upon whom the dry vote must be united. In making its indorsements the League follows well-known and long-established principles. These are familiar to all the candidates. Therefore the drys in many districts have the choice of supporting candidates who placed personal ambition higher than the dry cause when they entered the field, or of supporting candidates indorsed by the League, not for personal reasons, but because the interests of the dry cause made it necessary. This is fair to all candidates as all were given an opportunity to withdraw from the field when it was seen that by staying on the ticket they would defeat the dry cause by dividing the dry vote.

The Next Three Saturday Nights

Active drys should not overlook the wonderful opportunity to reach the voters on the three Saturday nights between now and primary election day. Either by speeches on the streets or by personal work the importance of nominating a dry Legislature should be made known. The names of the indorsed candidates should be given to the voters with an explanation of the importance of uniting the dry votes upon the right candidates. A little good work on the next three Saturdays will do much to guarantee a good, dry, law-enforcement, anti-mullicification majority in the next Illinois Legislature.

English Beer Barons Interested in Illinois Primaries

Newspaper dispatches from London recently carried the news that convictions for drunkenness last year were double those of 1918. At about the same time the American Issue published the news that in seven large Illinois cities wet before July 1, 1919, there were only one-eighth as many arrests for drunkenness during the first dry year as there were during the last wet year. The striking contrast between the results of American PROHIBITION and English REGULATION is embarrassing to wets on both sides of the water. In America the natural question is, "Why go back to regulation and double drunkenness?" In England the natural question is, "Why not try Prohibition which under similar after-the-war conditions cut drunkenness down to one-eighth in America?" No wonder the liquor interests in England are interested in whether the drys will protect Prohibition at the primaries on September 15.

Nullifying Prohibition With Technicalities

A man at Pekin lived at 789 Derby street. He was charged with illegally manufacturing liquor. The warrant upon which a search of his premises was made specified 758 Derby street. The attorney for the defendant secured the dismissal of the case on the ground that his client never lived at the address specified in the warrant. The above was reported in the Peoria Journal. It is but one of a number of recent cases of persons charged with violating the Prohibition law having escaped punishment through legal technicalities.

The Prohibition law must be enforced. Officials who permit offenders to go free because of some technical error are not doing their duty.

This Is the Present Situation Relative to Prohibition

Carry This With You as a Complete Answer to the Question
"Why Support Indorsed Dry Legislative Candidates?"

Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution became effective January 16, 1920.

Illinois Legislature and Congress passed enforcement legislation setting one-half of 1 per cent as legal limit of alcohol in beverages.

United States Supreme Court upheld enforcement legislation declaring Congress has power to fix alcoholic limit in defining intoxicating beverages prohibited by amendment.

Liquor interests started nation-wide campaign to elect legislators and Congressmen who would vote to restore the liquor traffic by amending state and national enforcement laws so as to permit beer and wine.

To protect Prohibition drys must carry on campaign to nominate dry candidates for the state Legislature and Congress at the primary elections on September 15.

WHAT WOULD LINCOLN DO ON SEPT. 15?

Lincoln would realize that there will be some drunkards in the land until the law is enforced everywhere. He would know that to protect and insure enforcement the election of a dry Congress and state Legislatures is necessary. He would realize that to make the election of drys possible they must be nominated. He would know that to win the drys must vote together. He would realize that this would be possible only by observing Anti-Saloon League indorsements.

That LINCOLN were he living now would be a DRY and that he would be an ACTIVE dry there can be no doubt in view of the historic facts recently given in a letter to the Chicago Evening Post by Roswell T. Spencer, as follows:

On February 22, 1842, at a time when the drinking of liquor was almost a universal habit among all classes, Mr. Lincoln delivered his famous temperance speech at Springfield, Ill., which has been frequently published. It may be found in Volume 1 of Nicolay and Hay's great work on Lincoln. It is such a complete and characteristic statement of Mr. Lincoln's views on temperance that when a friend of his son, Robert T. Lincoln, asked him for his father's views on that subject, he replied by sending him a copy of that address.

Leonard Swett, in his "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln," says that Mr. Lincoln declared to him on one occasion that he "never drank nor tasted a drop of alcoholic liquor of any kind."

In 1847, while he was a member of Congress, Mr. Lincoln gave as a reason for refusing to drink wine that he had made a solemn promise to his dying mother that he would never use as a beverage anything intoxicating, and "I consider that pledge," said he, "as binding today as it was the day I gave it."

On February 27, 1860, when he delivered his Cooper Institute address in New York, he was asked to drink by prominent citizens, and the papers of that day commented on the fact that he declined to do so, giving as a reason that it was his invariable rule not to use liquor.

When he received the committee who waited on him at his home in Springfield to notify him of his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency in 1860, Mr. Lincoln's friends offered to provide liquors for the oc-

casion. He declined their offer and said: "I have never been in the habit of entertaining my friends in that way and I can not permit my friends to do for me what I will not myself do. I shall provide cold water—nothing else." To the committee he offered water with the remark that "It is pure Adam's ale, the most healthy beverage that God has given to men and the only beverage I have ever used or allowed my family to use." These facts were published at the time and attracted attention throughout the country.

In 1865, when on the steamer River Queen on his way to City Point to visit General Grant, President Lincoln was offered some champagne as a remedy for seasickness, from which he was suffering. "No, no, my young friend," said he, "I have seen many a man in my time seasick ashore from drinking that very article."

On the day that President Lincoln was assassinated Maj. J. B. Merwin was a guest at dinner at the White House. As he was about to depart, Mr. Lincoln said to him: "Merwin, we have cleaned up with the help of the people a colossal job. Slavery is abolished. After reconstruction the next great question will be the overthrow and abolition of the liquor traffic, and you know that my head and heart and hand and purse will go into that work. In 1842—less than a quarter of a century ago—I predicted that the time would come when there would be neither a slave nor a drunkard in the land. Thank God, I have lived to see one of these prophecies fulfilled. I hope to see the other realized."

OHIO DRUGGISTS TO PETITION CONGRESS TO ELIMINATE M. D.'S PERMITS FROM CODE

Want Federal Dry Enforcement Code Changed so That Physicians Can't Prescribe Whisky, Thus Making it Unnecessary for Druggists to Carry Whisky in Stock

Ohio pharmacists want the Federal Prohibition law changed so that physicians can not prescribe whisky and so it will make it unnecessary for druggists to keep whisky in stock. The abuse in dispensing whisky has made reputable druggists determined, if possible, to get away from it altogether. At the recent annual meeting of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association at Cedar Point, the following was adopted:

Whereas, It was the sense of the Council of this Association that the prescribing of whisky by

physicians be eliminated from the National Prohibition Act; and

Whereas, The Temperance Committee of the Ohio General Assembly indorsed the action taken by the Council; and

Whereas, The abuse in dispensing of whisky has shown the wisdom of the action of Council, be it

Resolved, That we affirm the action of Council and petition Congress to amend the National Prohibition Act to eliminate the prescribing and sale of whisky.

ENCOURAGE DISTILLERS TO TAKE UP NEW ENTERPRISE

Louisville Business Men See Great Possibilities in Industrial Alcohol Trade

Business men of Louisville, Kentucky, are expected to call the attention of the Board of Trade to the possibilities of the distilleries of Kentucky being utilized for the manufacture of commercial alcohol.

Various interests believe that a business almost as large as that of liquor can be built up in Kentucky along this line, says the Louisville Evening Post. The movement was given a good start recently when it was announced that three distillery plants in the city were sold and will be converted into plants for the manufacture of grain alcohol.

A dispatch from Henderson, Ky., states that the Kraver Distillery Company's plant is now being remodeled and the owners hope to be able to start the manufacture of its product in three months. Another report from Frankfort states that the Industrial Food Products Company of Buffalo, N. Y., has purchased two of the largest distillery plants in Frankfort and will devote them to making commercial alcohol. Recently it was announced the Elk Run distillery would be used for the same purpose. This is one of the largest distillery properties in the world.

SAN FRANCISCO DOCTOR MAY BRING TEST CASE

A test case attacking the provision limiting the number of liquor prescriptions issued by a physician is to be brought in the federal court, San Francisco, according to an announcement August 6 by Dr. Stephen Fleming of that city. Dr. Fleming's license recently was revoked by order of federal enforcement officers. The same fate was suffered by other doctors of the city and Dr. Fleming has taken up with these physicians the matter of carrying their fight to the federal court for a ruling. Thus far no doctor has joined him.

The ruling by United States District Judge Cochran of Lexington, Kentucky, Fleming says, encourages him in his efforts to seek a similar decision in San Francisco.

One vote may decide at Springfield on the beer and wine roll call. That vote may be decided by your vote at the primaries on September 15.

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR DEALERS ARE STILL FIGHTING

The state (Pennsylvania) Liquor Federation met according to Hoyle at the hotel Walton, Tuesday, August 10.

The attendance was good, President Tom O'Connor of the state association was in the chair.

All the old people were re-elected and by a very strong vote both state and local associations will retain their old names.

They are not even going to change their signs notwithstanding hints from the Prohibition party.

The liquor situation was discussed pretty thoroughly and from observations there appears a silver lining to the dark cloud hovering over us.

It is freely predicted that beer and light wines will come back very shortly.

The liquor interests are going to watch the congressional districts and a plan of procedure is marked out.—The National Beverages' Review. (Formerly Champion of Fair Play.)

Action similar to the above was previously reported by Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri and other liquor dealers organizations. In view of the continued fighting of the wets the drys must keep on fighting too, or lose all that they have gained.